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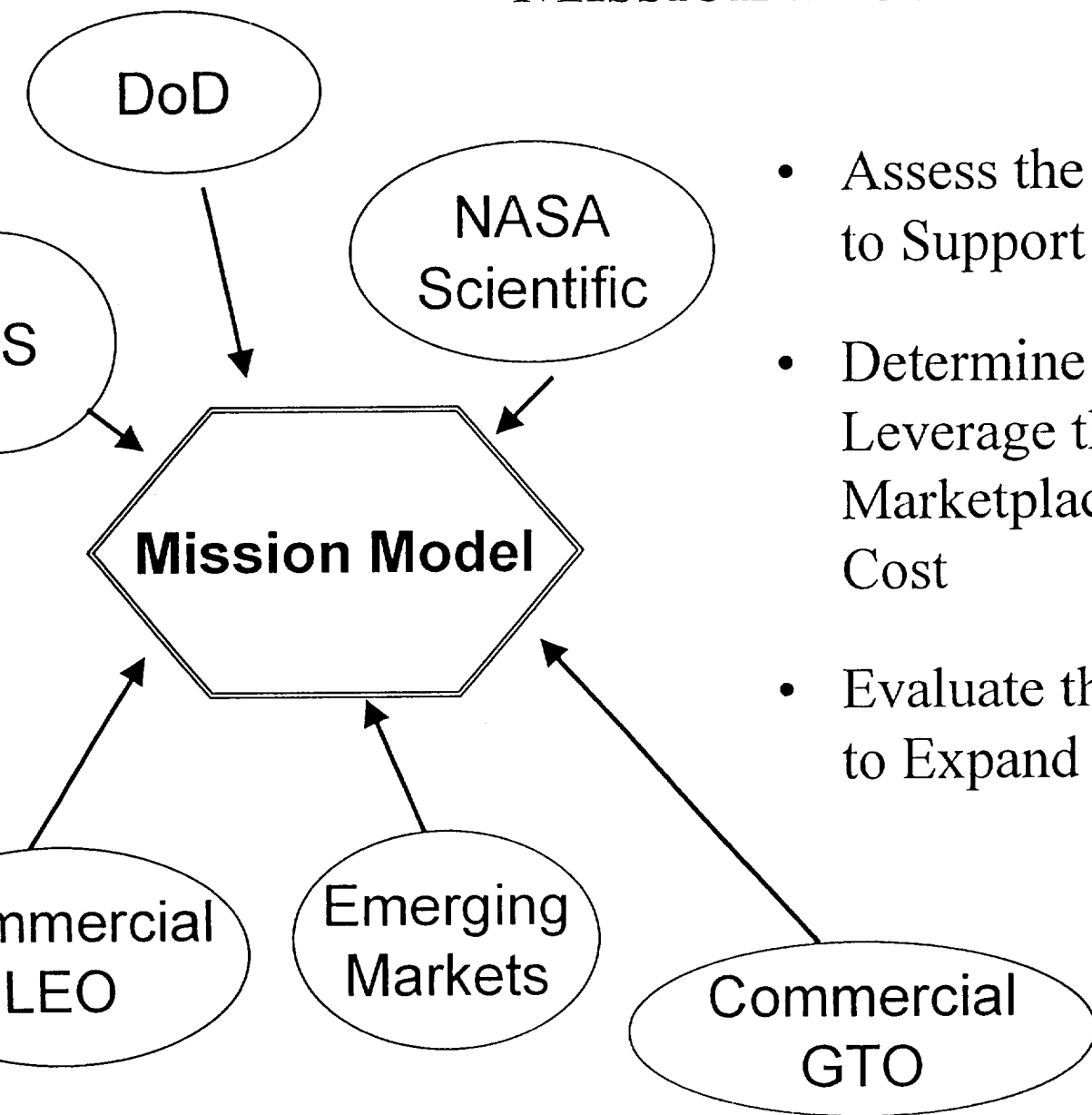
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# **Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) Mission/Market Model**

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# Mission Model



- Assess the Vehicle's Capabilities to Support ISS Servicing
- Determine the Potential to Leverage the Commercial Marketplace to Reduce NASA Cost
- Evaluate the Vehicle's Ability to Expand the Space Economy



# Mission Model Methodology

## Data Sources

- ISS: JSC and LaRC Studies
- NASA Science: Architecture Study Guidelines and the National Mission Model
- DoD: National Mission Model
- Commercial LEO: FAA Associated Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation
- Commercial GTO: COMSTAC Report
- Emerging Markets: Commercial Space Transportation Study (CSTS)

## Payload Classification

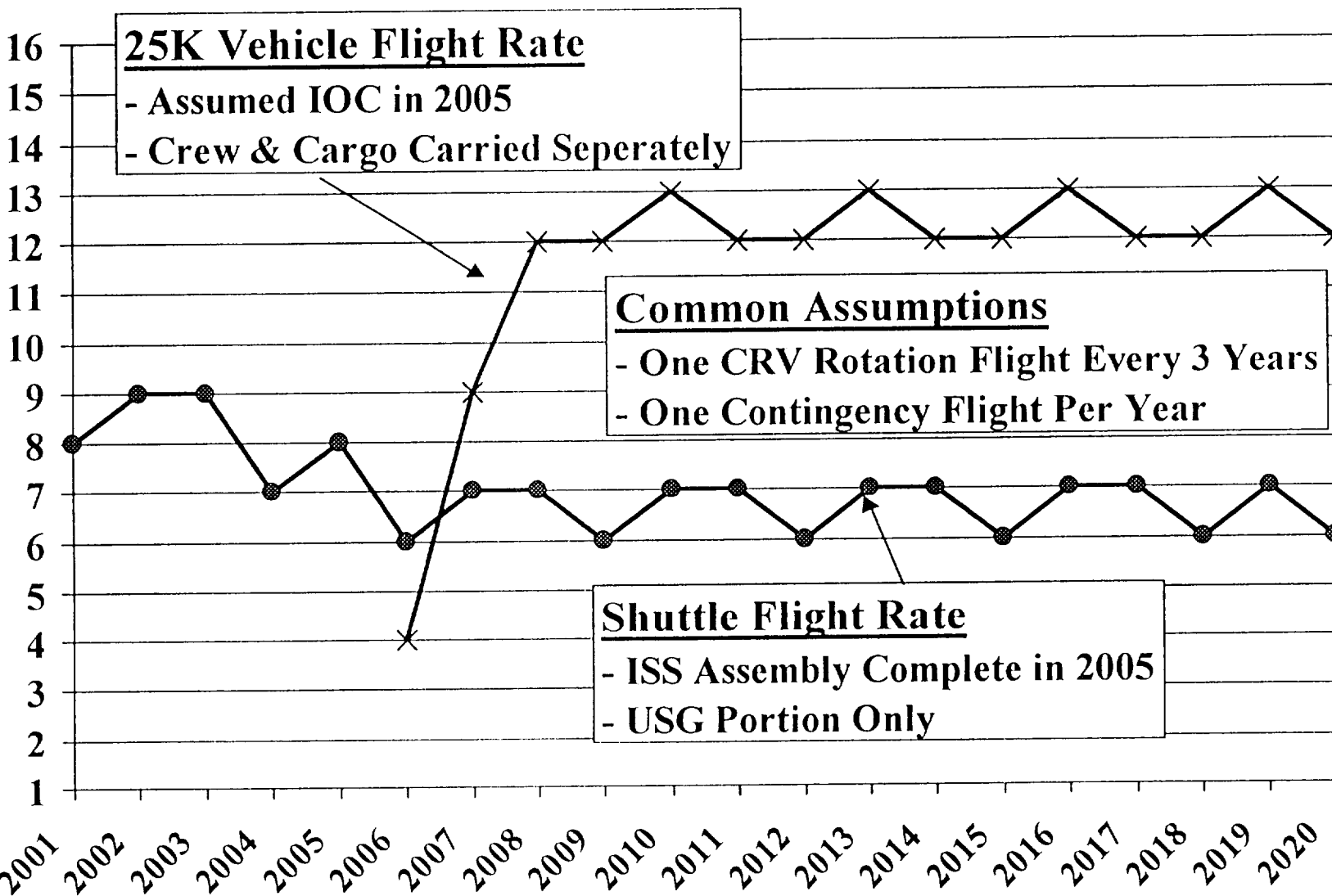
- Two Classes of ISS Servicing
  - Shuttle or Shuttle Equivalent
  - 25K lbs to ISS
- National Mission Model Approach used for NASA Science and DoD Missions
- Commercial LEO Classifications same as FAA
- All GTO Missions (Commercial and USG) Classified Consistent with COMSTAC

## Multiple Manifesting

- No Multiple Manifesting of NASA Scientific or DoD LEO Payloads
- Multiple Manifesting of Commercial LEO Missions Built into Source Material
- GTO Payloads Multiple Manifested in Market Analysis Model



# ISS Servicing Mission Models





# NASA Scientific Mission Model

Small:  
EX +  
a-Lite

Architecture Study  
Mission Model

National Mission Model

Year	LEO Vehicle Classification			GTO Vehicle Class
	Small < 4,000 lbs	Medium 4,000 - 22,400 lbs	Heavy > 22,400 lbs	ILV 4000 - 9000 lbs
2001	1	5	0	0
2002	1	2	0	2
2003	1	7	0	2
2004	1	3	0	0
2005	3	8	0	0
2006	1	4	0	1
2007	1	7	0	0
2008	1	6	0	1
2009	1	5	1	0
2010	1	4	0	0
2011	1	5	1	1
2012	1	5	0	0
2013	1	3	0	0
2014	1	5	0	1
2015	1	4	0	0
2016	1	3	0	0
2017	1	4	0	1
2018	1	4	0	0
2019	1	3	0	0
2020	1	5	0	1

Medium:  
Medium +  
Med-Lite  
TBD

Estimated  
as a Repeat  
of 2008,  
2009 & 2010

Bantam Flights Not Inc



# DoD Mission Model

	LEO Vehicle Classification			GTO Vehicle Classification	
	Small	Medium	Heavy	ILV	HLV
	<4,000 lbs	4,000 - 22,400 lbs	> 22,400 lbs	4000 - 9000 lbs	> 9000 lbs
1	0	7	2	1	1
2	0	12	2	2	1
3	1	7	1	1	0
4	1	8	1	2	0
5	0	8	0	2	0
6	1	9	1	1	0
7	0	7	0	2	0
8	1	6	1	2	0
9	0	6	1	2	0
0	0	5	0	2	0
1	1	6	1	2	0
2	0	6	1	2	0
3	0	5	0	2	0
4	1	6	1	2	0
5	0	6	1	2	0
6	0	5	0	2	0
7	1	6	1	2	0
8	0	6	1	2	0
9	0	5	0	2	0
0	1	6	1	2	0

Estimated a  
Repeat of  
2008, 2009 &  
2010

om the DoD National Mission Model (NMM)

NMM Classes Used for LEO, COMSTAC Classes Used for GTO



# COMSTAC

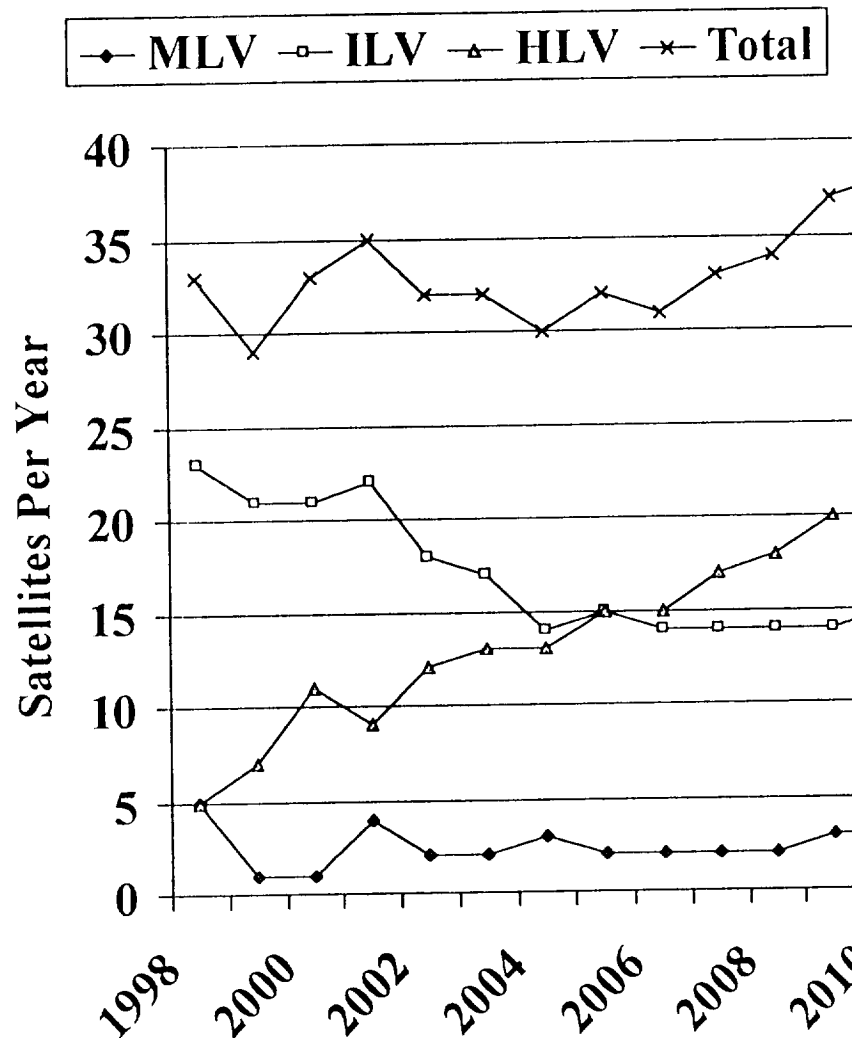
## Commercial GTO Mission Model

Prepared by an Industry  
Advisory Group for FAA  
Worldwide Commercial  
GTO Satellite Mission  
Model

“Addressable Payloads”  
Open to International  
Competition

Three Vehicle Classes

- MLV: 2,000 - 4,000 lb.
- ILV: 4,000 - 9,000 lb.
- HLV: >9,000 lb.



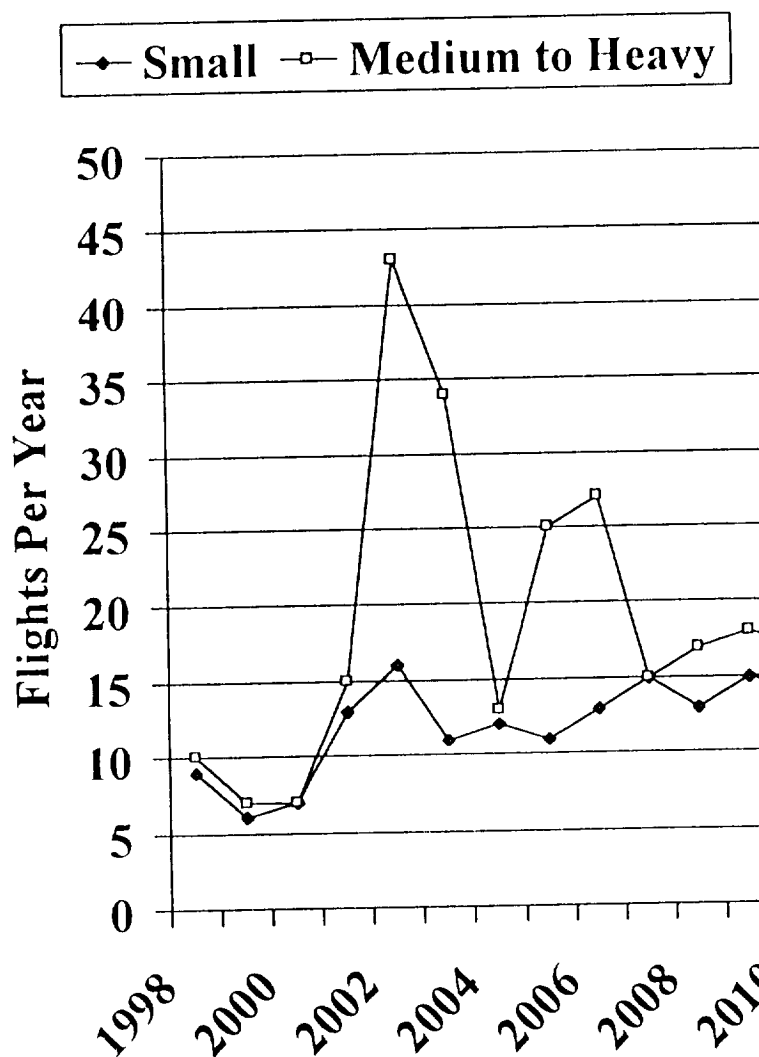


# FAA LEO Commercial Market Projection

## Commercial LEO Mission Model

Prepared by the FAA Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation (AST)  
Graph Represents Baseline LEO Scenario

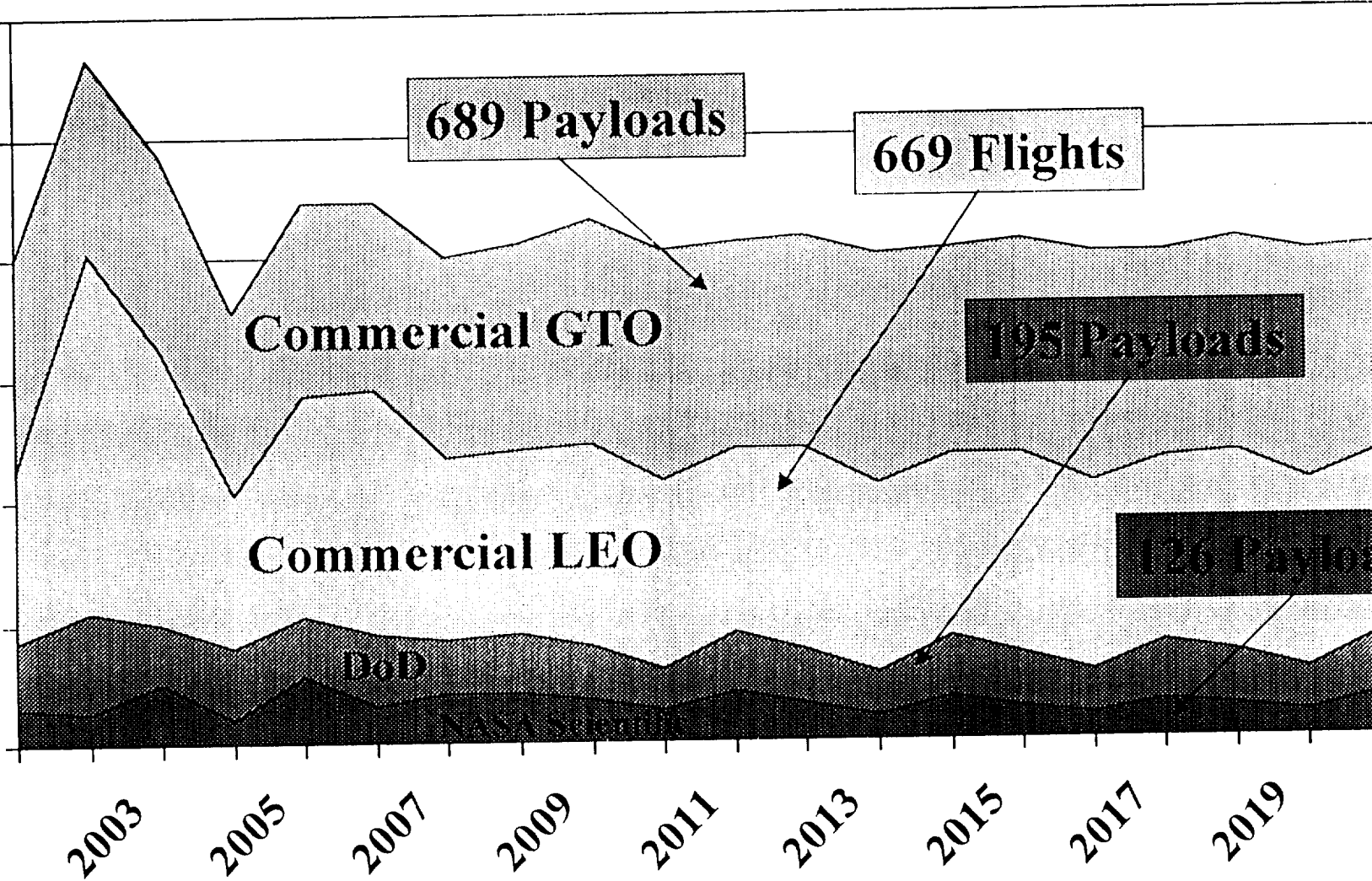
- Four Big Systems
- Three Little Systems
- Two Broadband Systems
- Captures Remote Sensing and Foreign Scientific Missions
- Two Launch Vehicle Classes
  - Small (<5,000 lb. to LEO)
  - Medium to Heavy (>5,000 lb. to LEO)







# Commercial Mission Model



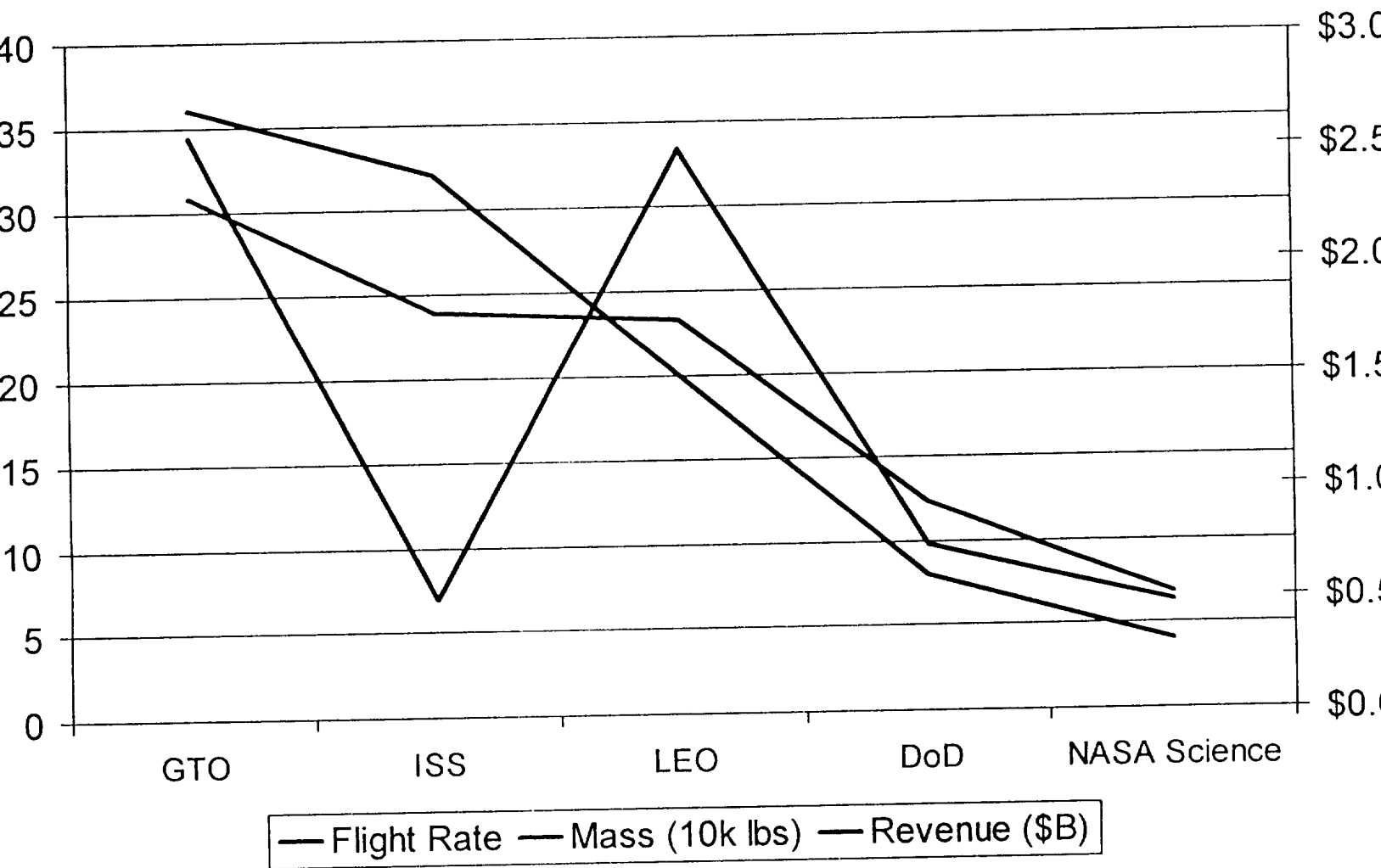


# Emerging Market

\$5000/lb to LEO			\$1000/lb to LEO		
Vehicle	High	Medium	Vehicle	High	Medium
10K	3 Flts	5 Flts	10K	32 Flts	48 Flts
30K	4 Flts	5 Flts	30K	28 Flts	38 Flts
55K	2 Flts	3 Flts	55K	15 Flts	21 Flts
100K	1 Flts	2 Flts	100K	8 Flts	10 Flts
\$600/lb to LEO			\$400/lb to LEO		
Vehicle	High	Medium	Vehicle	High	Medium
10K	54 Flts	81 Flts	10K	241 Flts	269 Flts
30K	43 Flts	82 Flts	30K	102 Flts	161 Flts
55K	41 Flts	70 Flts	55K	45 Flts	95 Flts
100K	25 Flts	41 Flts	100K	27 Flts	41 Flts

Data from the Commercial Space Transportation Study Final Report  
Only Known Source of Emerging Market Data (Future Spacelift Requirements  
Study Confirmed and Repackaged)  
Problem with Commercial Market Overlap  
Used High Probability Flight Rates to Develop Parametric Model using PPF  
(Converted from \$/lb) and Vehicle LBS to LEO as the Drivers

# Mission Model Analysis





# Market Analysis Model

Purpose: Estimate Annual Flight Rate for a Conceptual Vehicle

Driven by Vehicle Capability and Price Per Flight (PPF)

Competitive Base: Current and Future ELV's and RLV's

Data on Commercial Launch Vehicle Capabilities and Prices

- International Space Industry Report, 9 November 1998
- AIAA "International Guide to Space Launch Systems," 2nd Edition
- EELV Program Office

Three Market Segments

- ISS Servicing
- Commercial: Today's Commercial GTO and LEO Market plus Unmanned  
USG Missions
- Emerging: New (and Speculative) Business Opportunities



# Market Model Inputs and Process

## Inputs

Vehicle LEO Capability, PPF (by Market Segment, IOC, Upper Stage Weight and Weight, ISS Capability and Transition Years, Select/Deselect Market Segment

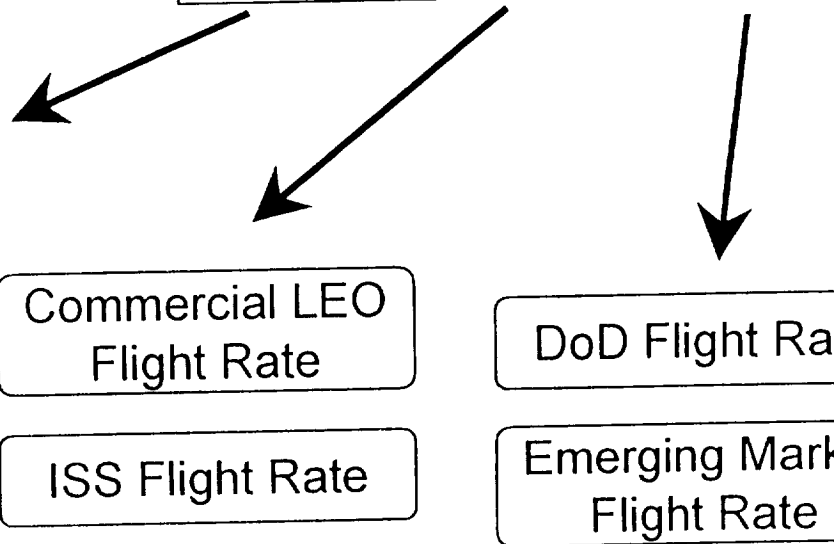
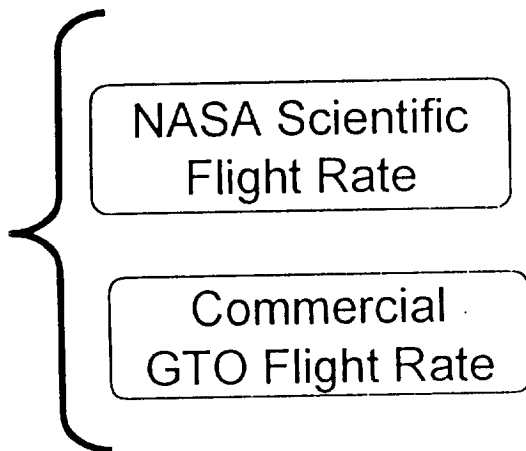
## Model Functions

Market Capture Analysis  
Market Penetration  
Emerging Market Model  
Multiple Manifesting

## Model Databases

Mission Model  
Commercial Competitors

## Economic Analysis





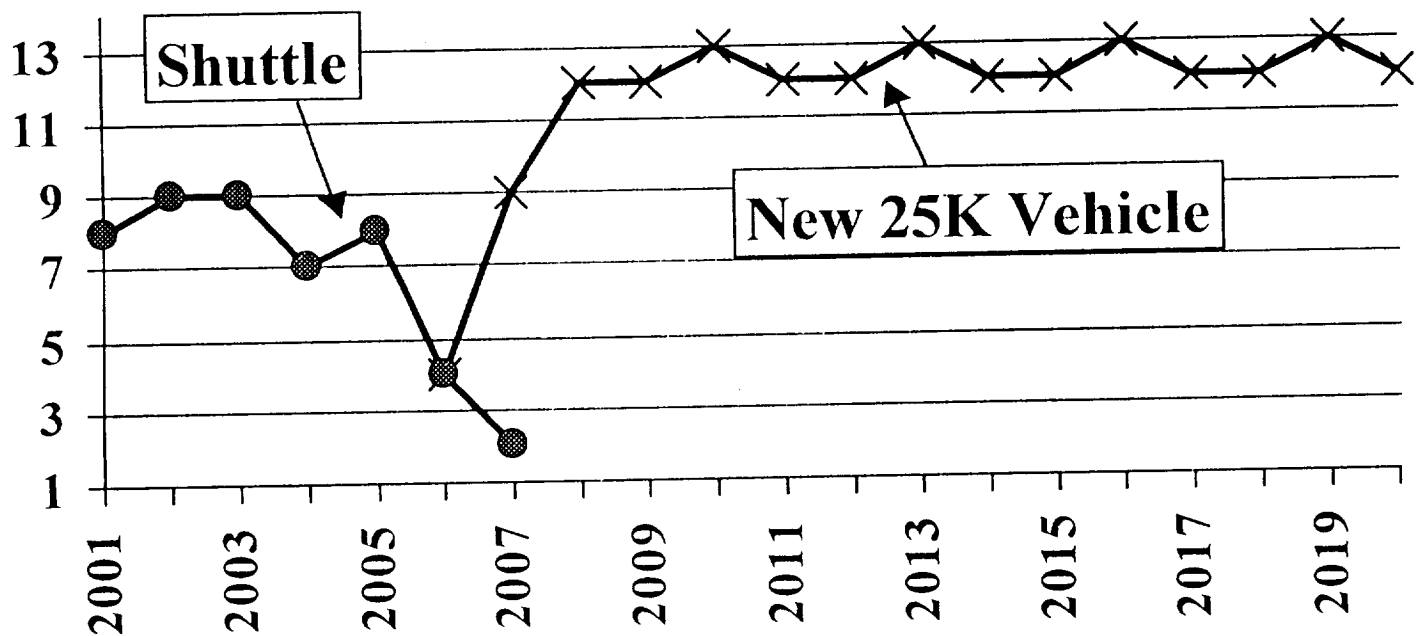
# ISS Servicing Market Model

Flight Rates Based on JSC/LaRC Analysis

If the Vehicle is Capable, Assumed to Capture all Flights (PPF Not a Factor)

Transition Rate Assumed to be Linear

IOC Date and Years in Transition can be Varied for Sensitivity Analysis



# Commercial Market Model

## Four Market Segments

- Commercial GTO
- Commercial LEO
- DoD
- NASA Scientific

### Inputs:

- LBS to Orbit (LEO & GTO)
- PPF
- Upper Stage Weight and PPF
- IOC

Market Driven by Demand for On-Orbit Services (Communications) and US Budgets

Currently a Thriving Commercial Market to Supply Launch Services

Any New Vehicle Must Take Market Share from Existing Competitors

Market Capture Model Based on Economic Theory (Oligopoly)

Model Uses Mass to Orbit and Price to Determine Capture; Volume, Reliability, etc. are Not Factored into the Analysis

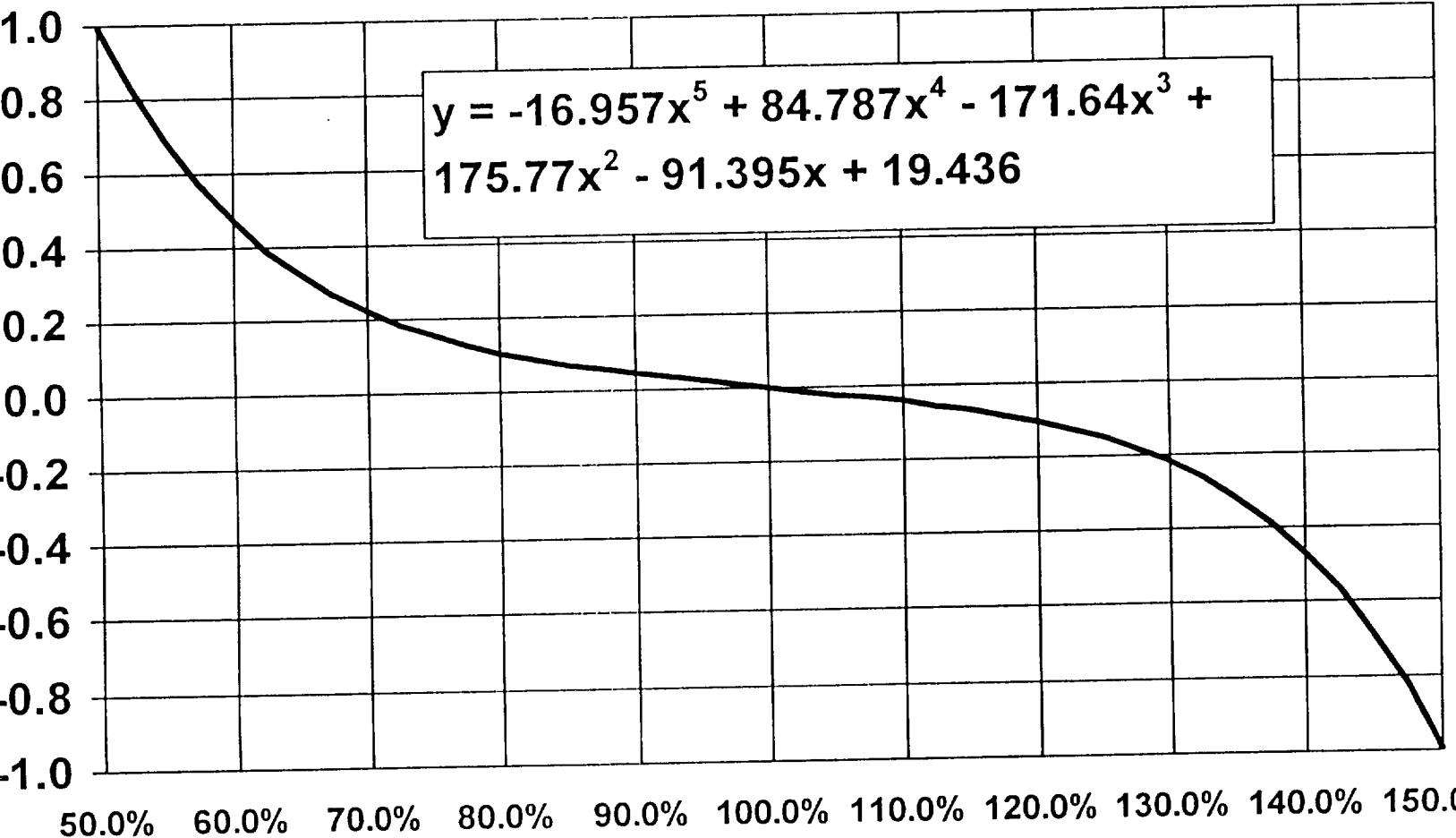
# Commercial Market Model

## Competitive Market Segments

Vehicle Class	Weight Range (lbs)	Price per Flight (\$M)	Number of Companies	Representative Vehicles
Commercial GTO				
Medium	2,000 - 4,000 GTO	\$36	4	Delta 2, CZ-4B, M-5
Intermediate	4,000 - 9,000 GTO	\$70	6	Ariane 4, Atlas II, Delta 3, CZ-3A
Heavy	> 9,000 GTO	\$93	5	Ariane 5, CZ-3B, Proton, Zenit 3SL
Commercial LEO				
Small	< 5,000 LEO	\$15	10	Athena-1, Pegasus, Start, Kosmos
Medium - Heavy	> 5,000 LEO	\$66	10	Ariane, Atlas, Delta, H-2A, Soyuz
Government GTO				
Medium	2,000 - 4,000 GTO	\$46	1	Delta 2
Intermediate	4,000 - 9,000 GTO	\$78	2	Atlas III, Delta 3, EELV
Heavy	> 9,000 GTO	\$140	2	EELV Heavy
Government LEO				
Small	500 - 4,000 LEO	\$20	4	Athena-1&2, Pegasus, Conestoga
Medium	4,000 - 22,400 LEO	\$56	4	Atlas II, Delta 3, EELV
Heavy	>22,400 LEO	\$140	2	EELV Heavy

*Average Price Per Flight used to Establish Market Equilibrium*

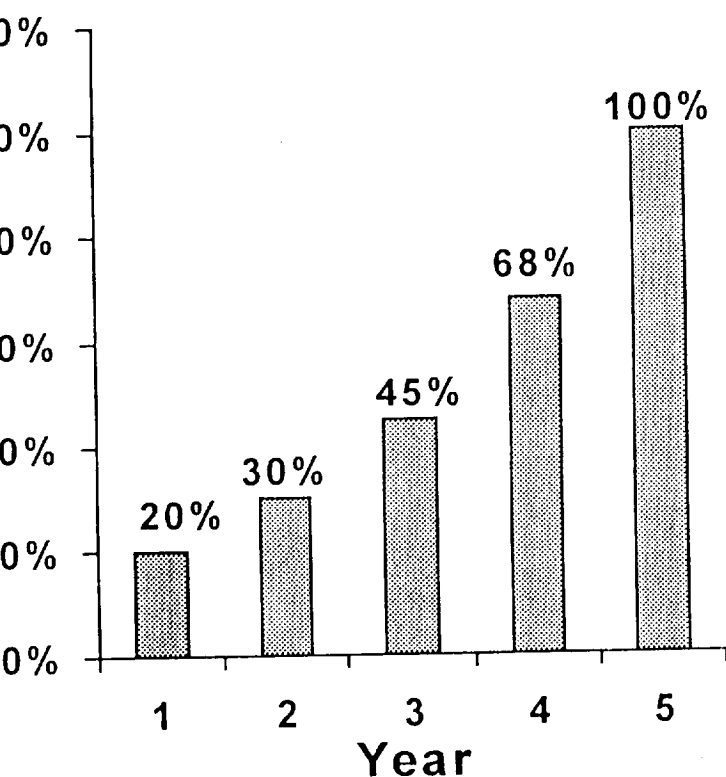




## RLV PPF Relative to Market Equilibrium

# Commercial Market Model

## Market Penetration Assumption



- Assumes 5 Years to Build Customer Base
- Expressed as a Percent of the Maximum Market Share the RL can Capture
- Initial Market Penetration is 20% and Grows at a 50% Rate
- Why? Risk, Existing Business Relationships, “Teething” Pains, Existing Satellite Designs
- Also Applied to the Emerging Market



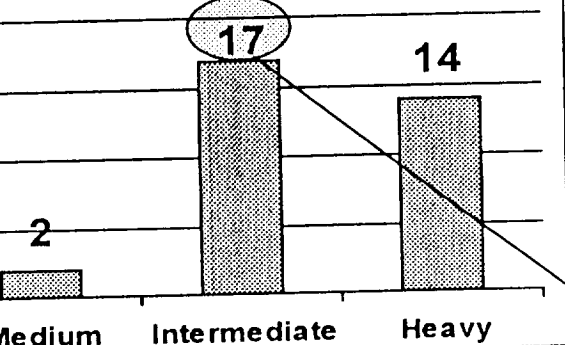
# Commercial Market Model

## Market Capture Analysis

US Government

Earth Orbit Commercial

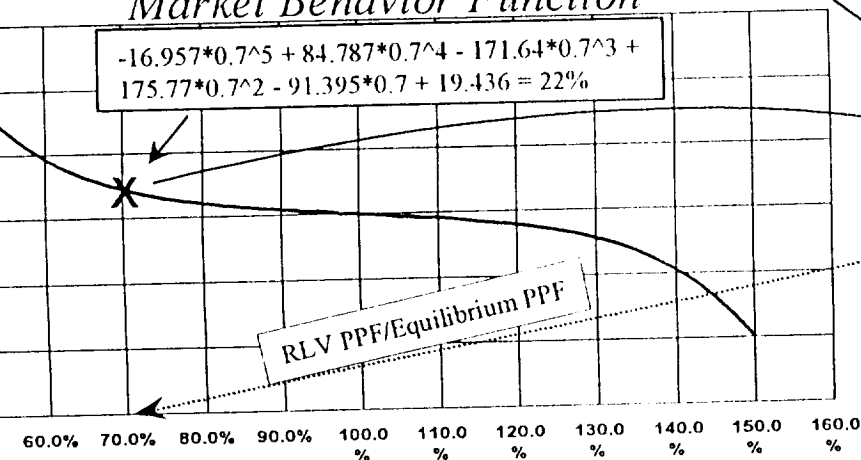
Synchronous Communications



Market Projections

Market Behavior Function

$$-16.957 \cdot 0.7^5 + 84.787 \cdot 0.7^4 - 171.64 \cdot 0.7^3 + 175.77 \cdot 0.7^2 - 91.395 \cdot 0.7 + 19.436 = 22\%$$



US Government GEO/LEO

Low Earth Orbit Commercial

GEO Commercial Communications

Vehicle Class

Price Per Flight

Medium

\$36

Intermediate

\$70

Heavy

\$93

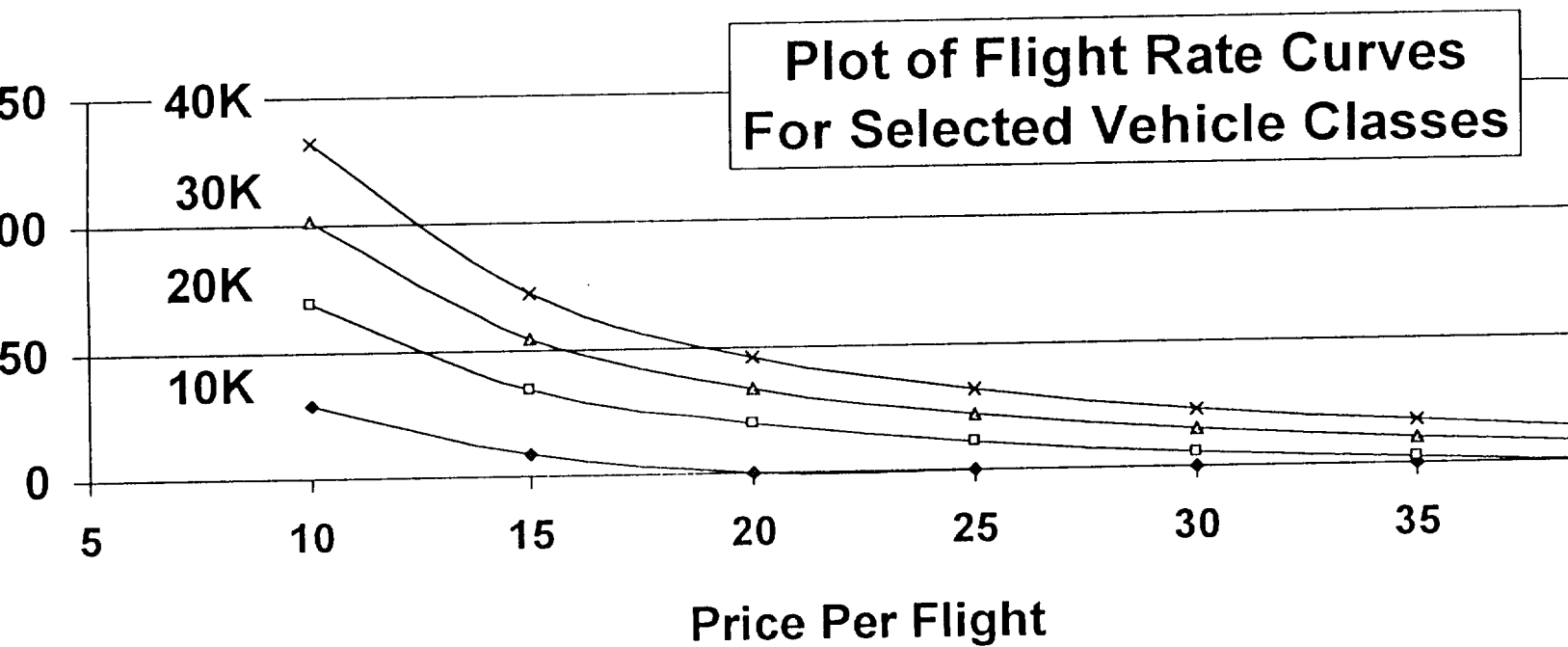
Competitive Market

If Number of Competitors is 4,  
Market Share *Per Competitor*  
At Equilibrium is  $1/4 = 25\%$

Market Equilibrium  
Price

The RLV PPF of \$50M is Divided by  
Market Equilibrium PPF (\$50/\$70=  
and Input into the Market Behavior  
Function, the Market Behavior Fun  
is Added to the Equilibrium Market  
Share and then Multiplied by the D  
Projection:  $22\% + 25\% = 47\% * 17$   
Flights Per Year

# Emerging Market Model



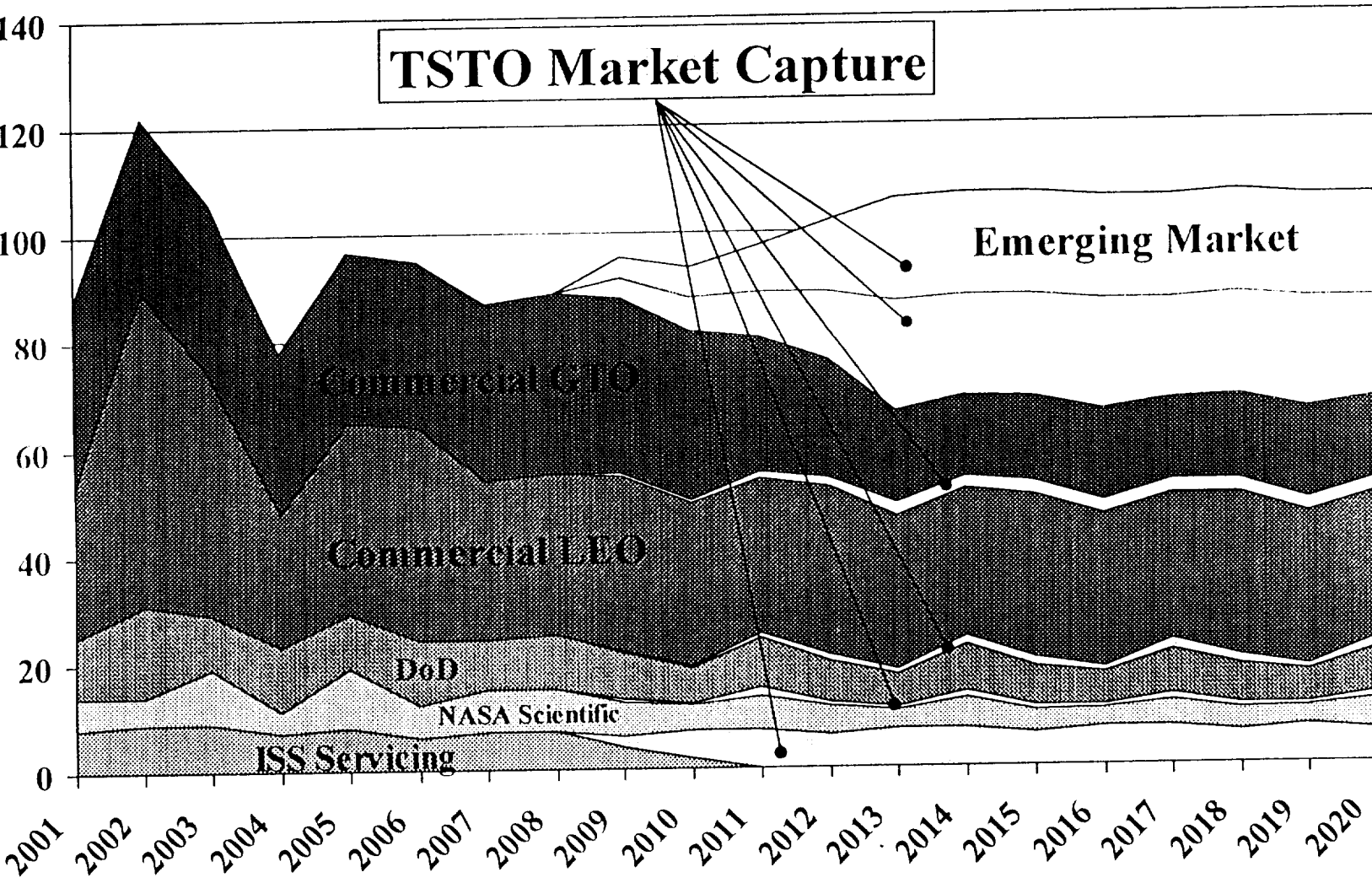
Low Business Opportunities Created by a Significant Reduction in the Price to Orbit  
Based on an Analysis of CSTS Data, Curve Fitted to Summary Data (Drivers are Weighted  
(F) with an  $R^2 = 0.875$

Enabling Price (\$/lb) can be Adjusted to Reflect a Conservative Bias

Assume Vehicles Creating this Market Capture all Flights



# Market Capture for a Conceptual TSTO Vehicle





# Market Model Sensitivity Analysis

- Mission Model Sensitivity
  - Vary Number of Existing Commercial Flights
- Market Capture Sensitivities
  - Increase or Decrease Effect of the Market Capture Function
  - Vary Equilibrium Price
  - Vary Number of Competitors
- Emerging Model Sensitivities
  - Vary Number of Emerging Flights
  - Change Enabling \$/lbs

# Sensitivity Analysis

## Commercial Market

